

NEW CARABIDAE FROM INDONESIA, CHIEFLY FROM AMBONIA

BY

C. J. LOUWERENS

Hilversum

Mr. A. M. R. WEGNER of the Amboina Island kindly submitted to me a large number of Carabidae for identification. Among these I found eight novelties, one new color variety and two already known species of special interest. These species are *Gnathaphanus licinoides* Hope, previously known from Australia and New Guinea and *Coleolissus leveri* Emd., up till now only recorded from the Russel Island. The Pterostichinae, examined by Dr. S. L. STRANEO (Gallarate, Italia), were only represented by two species, viz., a large series of a new *Trigonotoma*, which Dr. STRANEO is going to describe and a single specimen of *Cosmodiscus*, which for the time being can not be named with certainty. A number of *Stenolophus (Egadroma)* had to remain unnamed because of the great confusion in the nomenclature of the oriental representatives of the genus.

All specimens, except where stated otherwise, are collected by Mr. WEGNER in the Amboina Island, at light, at an altitude of 70 m.

The accompanying illustrations are camera lucida sketches by myself, all to the same scale (28 \times).

I am much indebted to Dr. STRANEO, who was so kind as to prepare the male genitalia of a number of species.

Mr. WEGNER has kindly allowed me to retain the type specimens and a number of the duplicates.

The descriptions of the new species follow below with, at the end, a short note on the synonymy.

Dicranoncus atripennis spec. nov. (Fig. 1)

Color red; disk of pronotum, except middle, more or less darker, elytra with the exception of basal and side borders and suture black; moderately shiny. Winged.

Head little convex, over the large, moderately flat eyes a little wider than, or as wide as, pronotal anterior border between the angles; on each side two supr orbital setae and pores; antennae slender, reaching about basal third of elytra. Surface smooth. Pronotum little convex, width/length, about 1.45 and width anterior/posterior border between the angles, about 0.80; only base and apex with a fine border, the former nearly straight, the latter slightly bisinuate; sides rather widely margined, more so behind, evenly and moderately rounded from front

angles, which are rounded and practically not advanced, to the strongly obtusely rounded hind angles, a little more contracted in front, widest at about or at a little before middle; two lateral pores and setae placed at a little distance from margin at about one third from apex and before the angle, respectively; median line and transverse impressions finely engraved, the former nearly obliterated near base and apex; basal foveae large and moderately deep, sparsely punctate at bottom, for the rest the surface is smooth. Elytra: width/length, about 0.74; basal border sinuate, meeting with side border in an obtuse angle at shoulder; sides slightly rounded, almost parallel, contracted in front, slightly emarginate before apex, which is truncate over a distance of the width of three intervals taken together, sutural interval terminating in a small tooth; striae moderately impressed, very finely punctate; intervals slightly convex without puncturation, the third interval with three setiferous pores; surface rather strongly depressed behind middle. Microsculpture: none on head, pronotum with traces of moderately transverse meshes in the foveae near base, elytra with very distinct isodiametric to moderately transverse meshes. Underside: all tarsi finely

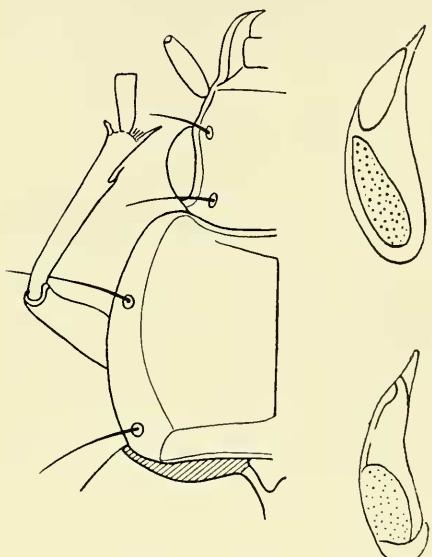


Fig. 1. *Dicranoncus atripennis* spec. nov., head, pronotum and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

bisulcate, fourth tarsal segment bilobed, in the two hind pairs of tarsi outer lobe longest, in the protarsi the inner lobe; claw segment haired at sides; ♂ protarsi dilated and clothed beneath with two rows of whitish scales; metepisterna longer than wide in front; last ♂ and ♀ ventral segment with two and four setae at apex, respectively. Length 7 mm.

11.V.1960; 13.V.1960; 18.V.1960, allotype ♀; 27.VII.1960; 8.IX.1960, holotype ♂; 50 m, 12.IX.1960, "on dead wood"; 2 specimens 17.IX.1960; 19.IX.1960; 5.IV.1961 and 2.V.1961. 11 specimens.

D. philippinensis Jedl. has prominent eyes, is differently coloured and has the elytra with a strongly transverse microsculpture. *Colpodes discoideus* Jedl. from the Philippines (the species belongs in reality to the genus *Dicranoncus*) also is quite differently coloured, and has the elytra with a reticulation of isodiametric meshes. *D. bicolor* Andr. from Buru Island, *D. ganodes* Andr. and *vulpinus* Andr. both described from Java, do not possess the pronotal side pores and setae. Regarding the color the present species is near *bicolor*, but apart from the lack of the pronotal marginal setae, the last mentioned species differs by the microsculpture of the elytra, consisting of extremely fine, transverse lines, hardly forming meshes.

Notagonum piceum spec. nov. (Fig. 2)

Color above and beneath piceous, underside somewhat lighter, mouth parts, sides of pronotum, tibiae, tarsi and antennae ferruginous; moderately shiny. Winged.

Head convex with large, moderately prominent eyes, rather wider than front border of pronotum between the angles; two setae over the eyes on each side; antennae slender, reaching basal third of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum convex, strongly transverse, width/length, about 1.80; the unbordered sides more rounded and contracted in front than behind, ratio apical/basal border, about 0.79, widest a little before middle, moderately margined, more widely behind; the two lateral setae placed on the explanate margin at about the widest point and at a little before the angle; apex slightly bisinuate with rounded, not advanced angles, base nearly straight with slightly oblique sides and obtuse angles, which are a little rounded at apex, both apex and base with a very fine border; median line and transverse impressions very finely engraved, the former obliterated at places; basal foveae large and moderately deep, uneven at bottom and with a few indistinct punctures, for the rest the surface is smooth. Elytra convex, width/length about 0.71; sides slightly rounded, faintly emarginate before apex which is truncate over short distance, sutural interval terminating in a minute tooth; basal border entire, strongly sinuate, meeting with side border in an obtuse angle at shoulder; striae finely impressed, indistinctly punctate, intervals slightly convex without punctures, third interval with three dorsal pores. Microsculpture: none on head, on basal area and sides of pronotum traces of fine meshes, much wider than long, on the elytra strongly transverse. Underside: metepisterna longer than wide in front; ♂ protarsi dilated and clothed beneath with whitish scales, meso- and metatarsi very finely bisulcate at sides, fourth tarsal segment slightly emarginate with outer lobe longest in the hind tarsi, inner lobe in the two first pairs of tarsi, claw segment glabrous beneath; last ♂ ventral segment with two setae at apex, that of ♀ with four setae. Length 7.5 mm.

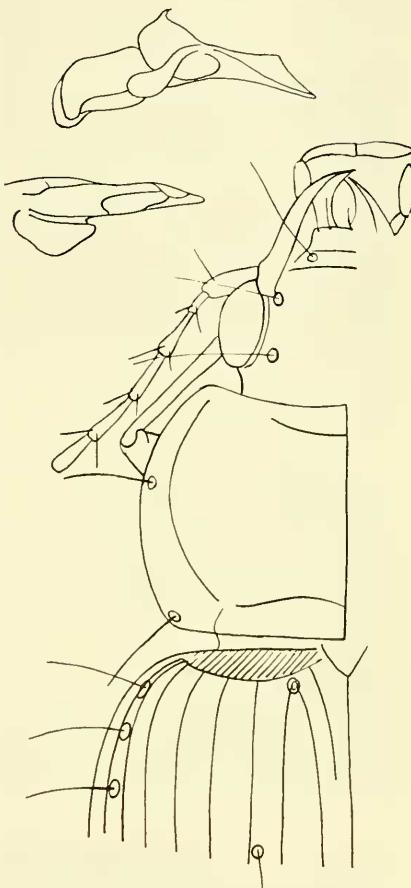


Fig. 2. *Notagonum piceum* spec. nov., head, pronotum, and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

9.V.1960, holotype ♂; 2 specimens 19.V.1960; and 9.IX.1960, allotype ♀.

I know of no other *Notagonum* with which the new species would agree in any way. In size and build it is a little like *Colpodes inermis* Andr. from Bali and Java, which is a little differently coloured, much less wide, with the eyes flatter, with a different microsculpture, etc.

Gnathaphanus parallelus spec. nov. (Fig. 3)

Black, moderately shiny; the elytra with a very faint greenish tinge, when viewed in strong light; mouth parts, legs, coxae and trochanters and two first segments of antennae (rest darker) reddish; of the two examples examined, the specimen from Kambangan Island has the femora much darker. Winged.

Head over the eyes a little wider than pronotum between front angles; oblique frontal line from clypeus to eye wanting, only a small, more or less round impression instead; eyes moderately prominent, one supra-orbital seta, placed a little in front of hind eye level; antennae slender, reaching a little beyond base of

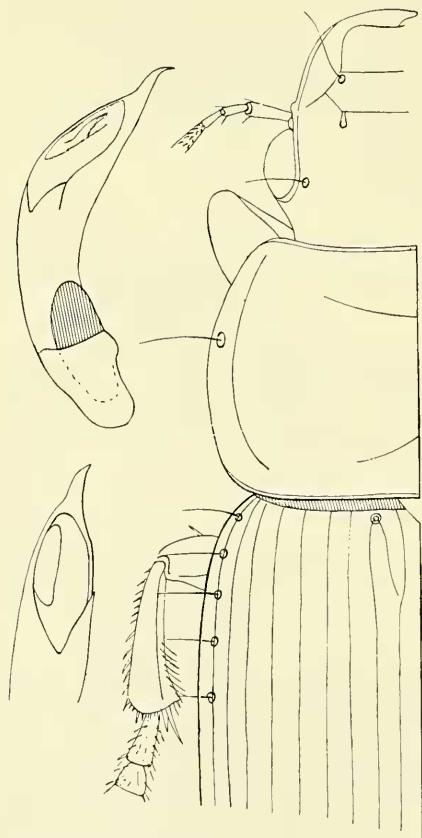


Fig. 3. *Gnathaphanus parallelus* spec. nov., head, pronotum, and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

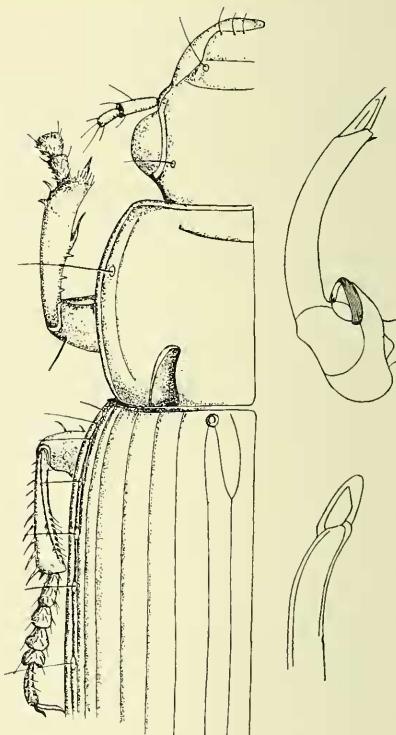


Fig. 4. *Gnathaphanus subolivaceus* MacL., head, pronotum, and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects.

elytra; surface without punctures. Pronotum transverse, largest width (a little behind middle)/length about 1.71; the sides unbordered, narrowly margined, a little wider behind, unisetose, the seta placed a little before middle, evenly rounded from apex to base, stronger contracted in front than behind, so that width between anterior angles/width between posterior ones is about 0.80; front angles round, not advanced, hind angles rather strongly obtusely rounded, margins in front and behind nearly straight, finely bordered; median line and transverse impressions extremely fine; basal foveae small and superficial, a slightly deeper line at bottom; surface impunctate, uneven in the basal impressions. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum with nearly parallel sides, moderately emarginate before extreme apex; basal border entire, forming an obtuse angle at shoulder with sides of elytra; striae impunctate, moderately impressed, deeper behind, stria two and basal striole arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals slightly convex, without punctures, the third interval with 3—4 pores near apex and 1—2 pores behind middle, of the latter the left and right pore not at the same level. Microsculpture: practically none on head, though very fine moderately transverse and isodiametric meshes visible at places by strong power, on the pronotum the reticulation is small, varying from meshes a little wider than long to isodiametric, the isodiametric meshes on the elytra are a little larger and more distinctly impressed. Underside: tooth on mentum with rounded apex; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; prosternal process rounded apically, setulose and very finely bordered; metasternum between middle coxae and sparsely along sides, fourth ventral segment, the other segments along the middle all extremely finely and rather sparsely punctate, each puncture bearing a minute erect hair; last ventral segment with one seta on each side of apex in the ♂; ♀ unknown; claw segment setulose beneath. Length about 10 mm.

Kambangan Island, 28.IV.1932 and Roti Island, holotype, 1940 (both F. C. DRESCHER leg.).

Very much like *Gnathaphanus subolivaceus* Macl., which is smaller and of a less stout build, differently coloured, pronotum not so strongly contracted in front, basal impressions much larger and deeper, elytra relatively wider and shorter, distinctly wider than pronotum, shoulders minutely toothed, etc.; moreover the penis is widely different.

Gnathaphanus basilewskyi spec. nov. (Fig. 5)

Upper and underside black, moderately shiny; two first antennal segments, very narrowly side margins of pronotum and elytra, mouth parts, legs and trochanters reddish; rest of antennae and femora darker. Winged.

Head over the eyes as wide as width of pronotum between the front angles; eyes moderately prominent, no oblique eyeline present, only a straight, moderately deep impression in front; the single orbital seta placed a little behind mid eye-level; antennae short, hardly reaching base of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum transverse; width/length is about 1.70, narrowly bordered, the border in front interrupted in the middle over a distance of about one third of its width; the sides in a slightly rounded line more contracted in front than behind, widest at about middle, front and base nearly straight, the latter a little wider, ratio about

0.90; anterior and posterior angles both obtusely rounded; the single lateral pore placed a little before middle; basal foveae rather large, a deeper line at bottom; median and transverse impressions hardly visible, the former slightly deeper and wider behind; surface smooth. Elytra subquadrate, width/length is about 0.80, a little wider than pronotum; sides nearly parallel, faintly emarginate before apex; basal border entire, meeting with side border in an obtuse angle; striae moderately deep, deeper behind; the impunctate intervals faintly convex, more so near apex, the third interval without apical pores; one dorsal pore present at about one fourth from apex, touching the second stria, the left and right pores not placed at the same level. Microsculpture isodiametric to moderately transverse throughout, the meshes small, slightly larger and deeper impressed on the elytra. Underside: tooth of mentum with apex round; prosternal process rounded, finely bordered and setulose at apex; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; metasternum between the coxae and very sparsely along sides of middle and fourth ventral segment along middle finely punctate, each puncture with a minute, erect hair; claw segment haired at sides; last ♂ ventral segment bisetose, that of ♀ quadrisetose at apex. Length about 8.5 to 9 mm.

2.II.1960; 8.IV.1960; 30.V.1960; 1.VI.1960, allotype ♀; 3.VI.1960; 6.VI.1960, holotype, ♂; 18.VI.1960; 23.VI.1960; VIII.1960; 5.IV.1961; 25.IV.1961; 18.VI.1961. 12 specimens.

I know of no *Gnathaphanus* with which the new species can be related; it may be recognized at once by the lack of the apical series of punctures in the third, fifth and seventh intervals of the elytra, though in some specimens there is an apical pore present in the third interval. The species is somewhat thick-set in build, owing perhaps to the fact, that there is relatively less difference between length of pronotum and elytra than in other species of the genus. The penis is much smaller than in *olivaceus* and *parallelus* and is more like the former in shape.

I have great pleasure in dedicating the new species to Mr. Pierre Basilewsky (Tervueren, Belgium), well known for his numerous important papers on the Coleoptera of Africa, especially the Carabidae.

Lampetes isabellinus spec. nov. (Fig. 6)

Very shiny dark brown; the following parts yellowish: narrowly side margins of pronotum, ninth interval, a strip of varying length and width on interval eight (in most of the specimens examined twice interrupted, in the middle and before the extreme apex, respectively); the apex with a common, rather large, more or less oblong spot; legs, trochanters, coxae of the two first pairs of legs, first segment of antennae (rest darker), mouth parts and prosternum in the middle; venter with irregular yellow spots at sides, a large yellow spot covering apex. Winged.

Head convex, over the moderately prominent eyes as wide as pronotum between front angles, eyes and base of clypeus connected by a rather deep, oblique line; one seta over the eyes on each side, placed a little behind mid eye-level; antennae reaching a little beyond base of elytra; surface finely and densely punctate, at

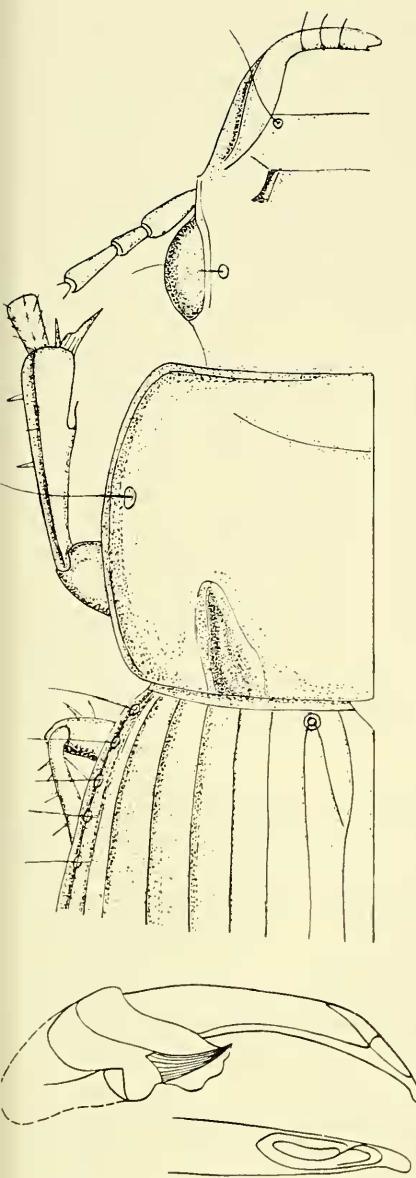


Fig. 5. *Guathaphanus basilewskyi* spec. nov., head, pronotum, and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

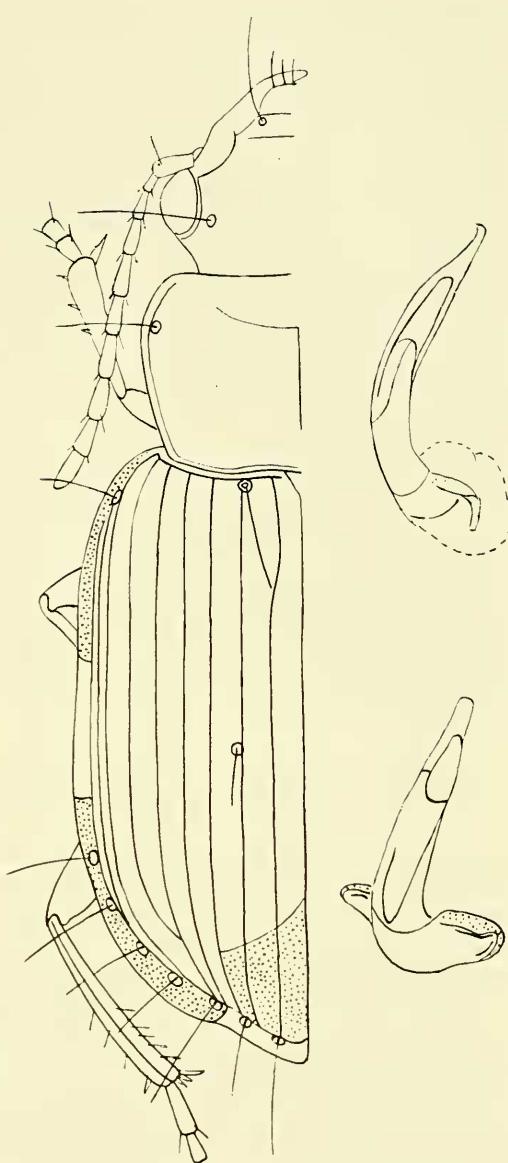


Fig. 6. *Lampetes isabellinus* spec. nov., left side and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

sides the punctures are coarser. Pronotum convex, widest a little before middle, width/length is about 1.50, ratio anterior/posterior border between the angles is about 0.90; apex and base unbordered, the margins with a very fine border, strongly rounded and moderately contracted to the obtusely rounded, not advanced anterior angles, in an almost straight line a little less contracted to the sharply

pointed, strongly obtuse posterior angles, without emargination, in some specimens the border is finely notched just in front of the hind angle; narrowly margined, the single lateral pore at about a third from apex, apex and base nearly straight, the latter with right, oblique sides; median line rather deep in the middle, practically invisible in front and behind, transverse lines almost obsolete, basal foveae large and superficial; the whole surface finely and rather densely punctate, along base and in the foveae the punctures are confluent at places. Elytra convex, largest width (behind middle)/length is about 0.80, largest width pronotum/largest width elytra is about 0.70; basal border entire, sides very gently rounded, nearly parallel, rounded in front, faintly emarginate before extreme apex; umbilicate series of pores forming an unbroken row; striae moderately impressed, deeper behind, impunctate, second stria and basal striole arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals slightly convex, very finely and very widely punctate with punctures of different size, at sides denser and coarser punctured especially on basal half, third interval with one dorsal pore a little behind middle, touching the second stria; the puncturation of the intervals alike both in the ♂ and the ♀. Microsculpture: head in the middle behind with large, isodiametric meshes, none at sides, on pronotum moderately transverse, the meshes much smaller than on head, the elytra are very finely striate. Underside: metasternum and ventral segments finely punctate and finely haired along middle; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; tarsi of front and middle legs dilated in the ♂ and clothed beneath with whitish scales; last ♂ ventral segment and also that of ♀ with two setae on each side of apex; claw segment glabrous at sides. Length 5 to 6.5 mm.

1.I.1960; 16.V.1960; 22.V.1960, allotype ♀; 3 specimens, 13.VI.1960; 18.VI.1960; 2 specimens, 1.VII.1960; 2.VII.1960; 31.VII.1960; 7 specimens, 1.VIII.1960, holotype ♂; 8.IV.1961; and 20.IV.1961. 20 specimens.

In the key to the species of *Lamprophonus* (= *Lampetes* Andr.) by SCHAU BERGER (*Zool. Anz.*, vol. 15, 1935, p. 93) the new species comes next to *cribrifrons* Schaub. *L. isabellinus* is readily recognizable by the uncommon distribution of the yellow parts on the elytra. SCHAUBERGER's species is larger, the upperside with a green metallic tinge, the elytra differently punctured in the ♂ and in the ♀; the former has the intervals with moderately dense, coarse punctures, in the latter the punctures are very densely placed and confluent on basal half; the penis terminating in a small knob, etc.

In *Lampetes* the first segment of the hind tarsi is as long as the following two together and longer than the fifth segment. Here it is a little shorter than the next two together and not longer than the fifth.

Carbanus straneoi spec. nov. (Fig. 7)

Shiny black, iridescent; underside brown; mouth parts, antennae, sides of pronotum and elytra, suture of the latter and legs more or less ferruginous. Winged.

Head convex, over the large, rather prominent eyes a little narrower than apex of pronotum between the angles; a distinct, rather deep, oblique groove, con-

necting clypeus and side of eye; only hind supra-orbital seta present; antennae reaching about basal third of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum convex; width/length is about 1.75 and width anterior/posterior border is about 0.73; sides unbordered, stronger contracted in front than behind, gently rounded, running in an almost right line to hind angles, widest at about a third from apex, the single lateral seta placed at widest point at a little distance from margin; moderately margined; both apex and base with a fine border, the former slightly sinuate, the latter nearly straight; front angles small, but distinct, rounded, hind angles obtuse with a round apex; median line moderately deep and moderately wide, not reaching base and apex, only the front transverse impression distinctly visible; basal foveae small and superficial; basal area, sides of disk behind and margins as far as the lateral seta densely and somewhat irregularly punctate. Elytra convex; width/length is about 0.76 and width pronotum/width elytra is about 0.80; sides very gently rounded, faintly emarginate before apex; basal border entire, forming an obtuse angle with side border of elytra at shoulder; striae moderately deep, impressed, impunctate, stria two and basal striole arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals moderately convex without punctures; one dorsal pore in the third interval, touching the second stria. Microsculpture: none on head, moderately transverse meshes at places along base and margins of pronotum, none on disk, the reticulation on the elytra consisting of very fine, transverse lines, not forming distinct meshes. Underside: metepisterna longer than wide; ♂ pro- and mesotarsi a little dilated, the protarsal segments one to four and the mesotarsal segments two to four clothed beneath with two rows of whitish scales; last ♂ and ♀ ventral segment with four setae at apex. Length 5 mm.

13.V.1960; 16.V.1960; 24.IX.1960, allotype ♀; 26.IX.1960; 22.X.1960; 2 specimens and, holotype ♂, 5.XI.1960. 8 specimens.

C. laetus Andr. has the shoulders of the elytra with a minute, sharp tooth. Both *C. flavigipes* Andr. and *lautus* have the pronotum wider, more rounded and contracted in front with obsolete front angles, the puncturation less extended and less dense. In *flavigipes* the elytra are longer, the striae finely impressed, the intervals flatter, the microsculpture of the elytra, though fine, more distinct, forming narrow meshes, much wider than long.

I examined two cotypes of *flavigipes*, ♂ and ♀, and found the ♂ mesotarsi also a little dilated and clothed beneath with scales; the last ♂ ventral segment quadrisetose at apex and not bisetose as stated in ANDREWES' description of the genus.

The three species may be distinguished as follows:

- 1 (2) Elytra toothed at shoulders; length 6,5 mm; Burma *lautus* Andr.
- 2 (1) Not so.
- 3 (4) Pronotum wider, stronger contracted and rounded in front, puncturation less extended and less dense; elytra longer with striae finely impressed and intervals nearly flat; microsculpture of elytra more distinct, consisting of very wide meshes; length 6 to 6,5 mm; Java *flavigipes* Andr.
- 4 (3) Pronotum narrower, moderately contracted and rounded in front; punctura-

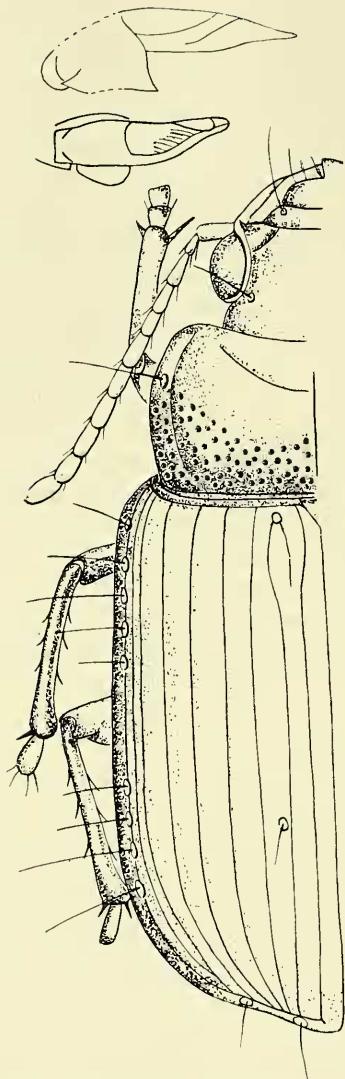


Fig. 7. *Carbanus straneoi* spec. nov., left side and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

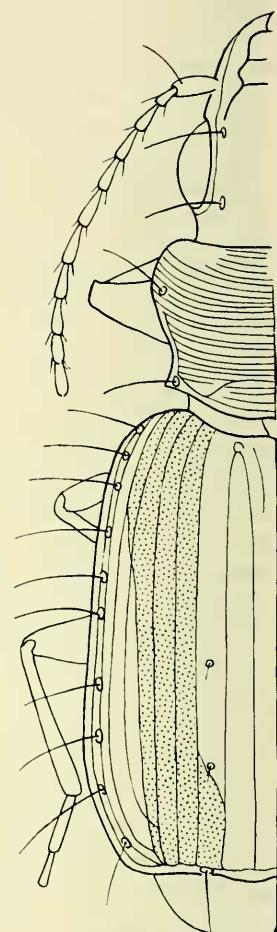


Fig. 8. *Anomotarus wegneri* spec. nov., left side

tion more extended and denser; elytra shorter with much deeper striae and convex intervals; microsculpture of elytra striate; length 5 mm; Amboina Island *straneoi* sp. n.

Thankfully dedicated to Dr. S. L. Straneo, eminent author upon the Pterostichinae of the world.

Chlaenius guttula Chaud. var. *immaculata* nov.

Differs from the typical form in the color of the elytra, which are wholly black without any trace of the yellow apical spot.

13.V.1960; 16.V.1960; 17.V.1960; 20.V.1960; 22.V.1960; 25.V.1960; 27.V.1960; 29.V.1960; 3.VI.1960, allotype ♀; 31.VII.1960; 1.VIII.1960, holotype ♂; 5.IV.1961; 2 specimens 25.IV.1961; 6.V.1961, and 12.V.1961. 16 specimens.

Anomotarus wegneri spec. nov. (Fig. 8)

Color black, moderately shiny; mouth parts above and antennae pale ferruginous; elytra sericeous, especially down the middle along suture, elytral margins, very narrowly, and apex yellow, each elytron with a longitudinal, broad, pale yellow spot as shown in the accompanying sketch; mouth parts beneath, legs, trochanters, coxae, metasternum, more or less ventral segments along the middle and a little spot on the epipleura near shoulder yellow. Winged.

Head over the eyes as wide as or a little wider than anterior border of pronotum between the angles; labrum a little emarginate in front; frontal impressions slightly oblique, small and moderately deep; on each side two supra-orbital pores and setae; neck constricted behind; genae long, gently curved to neck; surface finely, transversely wrinkled and very finely and widely punctate. Pronotum wholly and finely bordered, widest at about one third from apex, width/length is about 1.76, width anterior/posterior border is about 0.86; sides narrowly margined, from widest point a little more contracted in front than behind, gently curved, emarginate just before hind angles, which are sharply pointed and nearly right, front angles moderately rounded, very little advanced; apical border a little sinuate, basal border in a rounded line strongly produced backwards with right, oblique sides; the two lateral pores and setae placed at widest point and on the angle; median line rather deep, not reaching apex, over a short distance much deeper and wider behind; transverse impressions distinct; basal foveae indistinct; practically the whole surface finely transversely grooved and widely, microscopically punctate. Elytra rather flat, deeply emarginate in front with a very narrow basal border, strongly rounded shoulders, nearly parallel at sides, a little dilated behind middle: width/length is about 0.76; apex a little oblique and slightly three-sinuate at sides and at extreme apex; striae finely impressed, one and two arising in an umbilicate pore, impunctate; intervals practically smooth, third interval with two dorsal pores, behind middle and just in front of the spot, both pores placed down the middle of the interval. Microsculpture of the head very distinct, consisting of small, isodiametric meshes, the pronotum has indistinct, narrow, moderately transverse meshes along sides of base, the elytra have distinct meshes, very much wider than long. Underside: labial palpi with the ultimate segment securiform in the ♂, broadly truncate, but not securiform, in the ♀; side pieces of metasternum much longer than wide; head, metasternum and ventral segments widely microscopically punctate, each puncture with a minute, erect hair; ♂ protarsi a little dilated, segments two to four clothed beneath with whitish scales, claw segment setulose beneath; claws toothed;

last ♂ ventral segment with one seta, that of ♀ with two setae on each side of apex. Length 6 mm.

1.V.1960, allotype ♀ and 1 sp. 18.III.1961, holotype ♂.

This handsome species is, I think, readily distinguishable by the large, pale yellow spot on each elytron.

Dedicated to Mr. A. M. R. WEGNER, who visited many parts of the Indonesian Archipelago and proved to be an indefatigable collector.

Coptodera ornatipennis spec. nov. (Fig. 9)

Head, pronotum, basal border of elytra, scutellum, antennae, legs and mouth parts above and beneath and underside red or yellowish red; in some specimens the head is darker; pronotum darker along the middle and along apical border, the darker parts varying in shape and size, sometimes obliterated; epipleura on

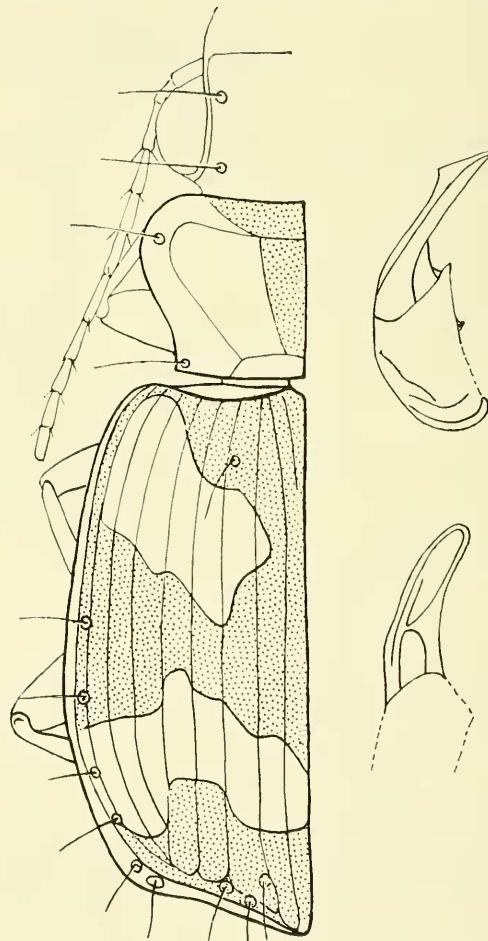


Fig. 9. *Coptodera ornatipennis* spec. nov., left side and male genitalia, dorsal and lateral aspects

basal half, side pieces of meso- and metasternum black; elytra black with a yellowish red margin, covering interval eight and in some examples interval nine too, a large, pale yellowish spot on each elytron at shoulders and a common spot behind, the spots vary in shape and size, the area behind the apical spot and extreme apex of a little darker yellow color, but sometimes almost black; moderately shiny. Winged.

Head a little convex, measured over the large, strongly prominent eyes a little narrower than largest width of pronotum; two setae on each side over the eyes; antennae reaching about basal fifth of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum transverse, largest width (at about one third from apex)/length is about 1.83; the unbordered sides strongly rounded in front, slightly emarginate before hind angles, which are almost right but sharply pointed; nearly equally contracted in front and behind, so that the apical and basal border are of about equal width; front angles strongly rounded, not advanced; apex and base with a fine border, the former very little emarginate, the latter in a faintly curved line a little produced backwards with right and feebly oblique sides; side margins wide, more so behind; two lateral setae on each side, the hind seta on the angle; median line rather deep, deeper and wider in the middle, reaching base and apex; transverse impressions distinct, basal one deeper; the foveae small and more or less round; apex and front angles setulose along margins; surface impunctate. Elytra subquadrate, width/length is about 0.90, widest a little behind middle; basal border entire; sides faintly rounded, feebly emarginate before apex; outer and inner angles of apical truncature rounded; shoulders strongly rounded; striae moderately impressed, extremely finely punctate, one and two arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals slightly convex with widely spaced punctures of different size, third interval with two dorsal pores, just in front of the shoulder spot, touching stria three and near apex, touching stria two. Microsculpture: practically none on head, on pronotum traces of moderately transverse meshes visible at sides near base, the elytra have very distinct moderately to strongly transverse meshes. Underside: metepisterna about twice as long as wide in front; metasternum at sides and ventral segments sparsely and widely, extremely finely punctate, each puncture with a minute, erect hair; protarsi a little dilated in the ♂, segments two to four clothed beneath with two rows of whitish scales; last ♂ and ♀ ventral segment quadrisetose at sides of apex; claw segment setulose beneath; claws toothed. Length 6 to 7 mm.

8.IX.1960; 3 specimens 5.XI.1960, holotype ♂; 7.XI.1960; 8.VIII.1961, allotype ♀. 6 specimens.

Of the same build and size as *C. baumi* Jedl. of Malaya. In *baumi* the elytra show a different pattern, basal border of elytra and head black, striae and intervals without punctures; head with coarse isodiametric meshes, on pronotum the meshes are almost isodiametric, etc.

A note on synonymy

Styphlomerus brunneiventris Louw. (T.v.E., vol. 90, 1949, p. 53) = *Styphlomerus fusciceps* Schm. Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm., 1846, p. 73), syn. nov.